





WinDVD[®] PRO 12


Deployment Guide


Introduction

As you read through this guide, you'll find that the right column of each page contains the main content, while the left column contains the following categories of information:

 **definition** — explains the italicized term or concept

 **tip** — presents a helpful detail, such as a shortcut, variation, or benefit

 **note** — presents an additional detail about the specified topic or task

 **warning** — presents a crucial detail about the specified topic or task

The left column also gives you room to jot down notes.

This guide is intended to help you deploy Corel® WinDVD® 12 (Corporate and Education Edition) to your network as quickly and easily as possible.

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Additional resources


If you are new to software deployment or otherwise require more basic information on deploying Corel® software products, please refer to the *Corel® Beginner's Guide to Network Deployment*. You can request a copy of this guide from your Corel® Support Services representative.


For even more information, see the following Web resources.


Web resource	Description
Corel® website: www.corel.com	Information about Corel Corporation and its portfolio of software products
Corel® Support Services website: www.corel.com/support	Information about product features, specifications, pricing, availability, services, and technical support
Corel® Knowledge Base™: www.corel.com/kb	A searchable repository of articles written by the Corel Support Services team

For help with the Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) technology that is used to install the software, please refer to the Microsoft website

Stage 1: Preparing for deployment

 As used in this guide, the term “network” signifies two or more computers that are connected to each other for the purpose of exchanging information.

 Workstations are the computers from which the average user works, and servers are the computers that manage the shared resources of the network.

 To more easily manage the access rights of workstation users, you may want to use Group Policy Objects (GPOs, or “system policies”). See “Managing permissions with Group Policy Objects” on page 7.

To deploy the software to your *network* as smoothly as possible, you can prepare by doing the following:

- Check the system requirements for the software.
- Prepare the server.
- Prepare the workstations.

For details, see below.

Checking the software requirements

To begin, make sure that your *server* and *workstations* are eligible for the software. Consult the following:

- Readme file for the software (if available)
- product-information page on the Corel website (www.corel.com)
- any other special instructions for the software


Preparing the server


- Make sure that the server meets the minimum system requirements for the software, and that it has enough free disk space for the installation.
- Make sure that the operating system on the server has been updated with the latest service packs and security patches.
- Make sure that you have the proper permissions for creating a software image on the server. You must be either a local administrator or an administrator for the domain that you are managing, and you must have read/write access to the server location.


Preparing the workstations

- Make sure that the workstations meet the minimum system requirements for the software, and that they have enough free disk space for the installation.
- Make sure that the operating systems on the workstations have been updated with the latest service packs and security patches.
- Make sure that anyone who will be installing the software from the server image has the proper permissions to do so. To install the software on a workstation, you must be either a local administrator or an administrator for the domain that you are managing, and you must have read access to the server location.

Stage 2: Creating the server image

 A server image, also called an “administrator image” or simply an “image,” is a set of uncompressed application files on the server that is created from a set of compressed files on the installation disc.

 A command line is a textual command that lets you specify desired settings.

 To mount an ISO file, you might require third-party software that helps you create a virtual drive. Alternatively, you can burn the ISO file to a CD/DVD and access the files from the disc.

After preparing for deployment, you’re ready to create a *server image* of the software, from which you can install the software to the workstations. (If you want to support multiple installation types, you can even create multiple server images: one for each desired configuration.)

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Creating a server image

To create a server image, you run a *command line* that initializes the software setup and specifies your desired installation settings.

To run a command line

- 1 Open the **Run** dialog box (shortcut key: Windows Logo + R).
- 2 Type the command line in the **Open** box, and then click **OK**.

To create a server image

- 1 Do one of the following:
 - If you have an installation disc, insert the disc into the CD/DVD drive.
 - If you downloaded an ISO file, mount the ISO to a directory or extract the files from the ISO image to a directory on your server by using a utility such as WinZip® (available from www.winzip.com).

If the **AutoRun** screen opens, click **Exit**.

- 2 Run the following command line, where **x:** is the directory where the disc, ISO, or extracted files are located.

x:\Setup.exe /a

- 3 When the setup appears, click **Next**.
- 4 Type your user name, organization (if desired), and serial number (with or without hyphens) in the boxes provided, and then click **Next**.

The serial number that you provide is passed on to the workstations when the software is deployed to the network.



By default, all files on the server image are set as read-only.



The `/s` switch suppresses setup-initialization dialog boxes.



Proceed with extreme caution when using the `/q` switch to create a server image.



If you do not specify a log-file location and filename, no error log is



To change the location of a server image, you must create a new image at the new location. You cannot copy an image from one location to another.

- 5 Specify a network location for the server image. To change the default location, type a valid server path in the **Network location** box, or click **Browse** to browse to a valid network location.
- 6 Click **Install** to begin copying the files to the server.
If you click **Cancel**, you are prompted to confirm that you want to cancel creating the server image. Cancelling “rolls back” the setup and undoes most of the changes made; however, some manual clean-up may be required.
- 7 Click **Finish**.

You can also

Create a server image silently (or with limited UI)

Use the following command line (where **X:** is the directory where the disc, ISO, or extracted files are located; **image_location** is the desired location of the server image; and **serial_number** is the assigned serial number for the product):

```
x:\Setup.exe /s /a
/v"TARGETDIR=\"image_location\"
SERIALNUMBER=\"serial_number\" /q "
```

The `/q` switch is used to restrict the amount of the user interface that appears during installation. For a list of switch parameters, see page 11.

Create an error log

Use the following command line (where **log_file** is the location and filename of the log file):

```
x:\Setup.exe /a /v"/1 \"log_file\""
```

For a list of the parameters that are available for the `/1` switch, see page 12.

Finalizing the server image


Before deploying from the server image, you may want to take the following steps.

Check for software updates

Check for software updates, and apply them to the image as necessary. This way, you can avoid having to deploy the software twice. For details, see page 19.

Test the image

Test the image with a small subset of workstations before rolling it out to your entire organization.

 The modified **default.ini** file is deployed to the workstations when the software is installed from the

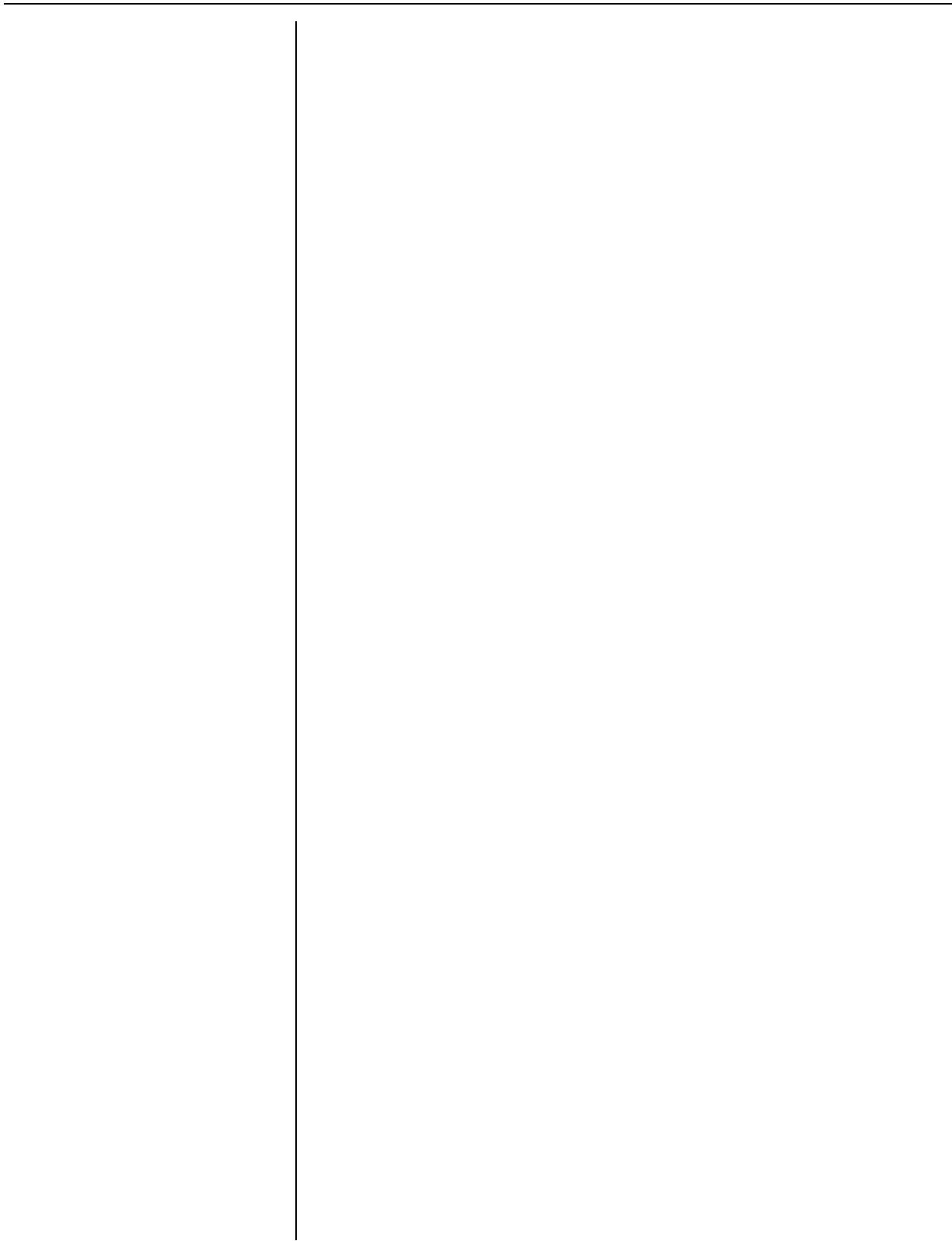
Pre-configure the default software settings

Pre-configure the default settings for the installed software by edit the **default.ini** file on the server image.


To pre-configure the default software settings


- Locate the **default.ini** file on the server image, remove its “read-only” attribute, and then modify any of its entries as follows.


Entry	Explanation
DisableDVDAutoPlay	Specifies whether to play DVDs automatically. The default value 0 enables auto-play, but you can change this value to 1 to disable auto-play.
DisablePlayCDAudio	Specifies whether to play CDs automatically. The default value 0 enables auto-play, but you can change this value to 1 to disable auto-play.
DisableMPEGAutoplay	Specifies whether to play MPEG files automatically. The default value 0 enables auto-play, but you can change this value to 1 to disable auto-play.
DisablePlayVideoCamera	Specifies whether to play Video CDs automatically. The default value 0 enables auto-play, but you can change this value to 1 to disable auto-play.
DisableVideoFiles	Specifies whether to associate file types with the software. The default value 0 enables file-association, but you can change this value to 1 to disable file associations.
StartMenuProgramName	Specifies the shortcut name for the software, as it appears on the Windows Start menu. The default value is Corel WinDVD 12 , but you can change it to your liking.
DeskTop	Specifies the shortcut name for the software, as it appears on the Windows desktop. The default value is Corel WinDVD 12 , but you can change it to your liking.
StartMenuProgramFolder	Specifies the folder name for the software, as it appears on the Windows Start menu



Stage 3: Installing the software

 Looking for command-line switches and public properties? See “Pushing the software” on page 8.

 Pulling the software involves having the workstation users themselves execute the software installation and perhaps even choose their own installation options.

 Group Policy Objects (sometimes called “system policies”) reside in a central location on a Windows-based network and define how each workstation is configured.

You can install the software on the workstations in two main ways:

- by having the users themselves install (or “pull”) the software from the server image to their workstations
- by using a command line to install (or “push”) the software from the server image to the workstations on the users’ behalf

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Pulling the software

Workstation users themselves can install (or “pull”) the software by using one of the following methods:

- browsing to the location of the server image, double-clicking **Setup.exe**, and following the instructions in the setup. This is the most common method for pulling the software.
- running a command line that installs the software from the setup on the server image. Typically, this method is reserved for push-installation scenarios (see page 8).

Managing permissions with Group Policy Objects

To install the software, workstation users require administrator-level privileges. To assign such privileges, Windows-based networks use *Group Policy Objects* (or “GPOs”): items stored in a central network location and used to automatically update the registry settings on each workstation when its user logs in to the network.

If you want to give users administrator-level access rights (either temporarily or permanently), you may need to configure the GPOs for your network by using a Group Policy Editor.

For general help with GPOs, please refer to the Software Development Kit (SDK) for Group Policy.

To access the Group Policy Editor for Windows

- 1 Open the **Run** dialog box (shortcut key: Windows Logo + R).
- 2 Type **gpedit.msc** in the **Open** box, and then click **OK**.

To let workstation users install software


Enable the following system policies for workstation users:


- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Windows Installer\Always install with elevated privileges**
- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Windows Installer\Enable user control over installs**
- **User Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Windows Installer\Always install with elevated privileges**

To let limited-access users patch software

Enable the following system policy for workstation users:

- **Computer Configuration\Administrative Templates\Windows Components\Windows Installer\Enable user to patch elevated products**

 *Pushing the software forces installation on the workstations without requiring any user interaction. Typically, the user interface for the setup is suppressed.*

 *Command-line switches typically control the behavior of the software setup, while public properties typically pre-configure the installed software.*

Pushing the software

If you prefer to install the software on behalf of the workstation users, you can “push” the software from the server image to the workstations. To do this, you use a command line in conjunction with one of the following:

- **a batch file** — a text file that can be scripted to run commands automatically. For help, please visit the Microsoft website.
- **a Group Policy Object** — an item, stored in a central network location, that defines how the workstations are configured. For help, please refer to your Software Development Kit (SDK) for Group Policy.
- **a push technology** — a third-party tool specially designed for installing software automatically. For help, please visit the manufacturer’s website.

As previously stated, all three of these methods involve software-installation command lines, which typically include the following:

- the setup file on the server image
- *switches* that control the setup behavior
- *public properties* that pre-configure the installed software

About command lines

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The **Setup.exe** file supports only basic installation scenarios, while the **msiexec.exe** file supports both basic and advanced scenarios.



You must use the **/v** switch to declare any desired switches or public properties in a

Specifying the setup file

The main item to specify in your command line is the executable file that you want to use to install the software.

You can choose between two files:

- **Setup.exe** — the executable file for the software setup. This file is located on the server image, at the installation path that you chose when you created the server image.
- **msiexec.exe** — a standard executable file that is installed with the Windows operating system. This file runs the Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) technology, which is used to install software on the Windows operating system.

Using Setup.exe to install the software

The basic syntax for a **Setup.exe** command line is as follows:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe
```

If your server-image path contains spaces, you must place quotation marks around the entire **Setup.exe** component:

```
"\\server\path with spaces\Setup.exe"
```

Using switches and public properties with Setup.exe

You can customize your **Setup.exe** command line by adding switches that control setup behavior (see page 10) or public properties that pre-configure the installed software (see page 14). However, to declare switches or public properties in a **Setup.exe** command line, you must use the **/v** switch.

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"syntax"
```

The **syntax** for the **/v** switch can consist of one switch:

```
/v"/switch"
```

two or more switches:

```
/v"/switch1 /switch2"
```

one public property:

```
/v"PROPERTY=value"
```

two or more public properties:

```
/v"PROPERTY1=value PROPERTY2=value"
```

or a combination of switches and public properties:

```
/v"PROPERTY1=value PROPERTY2=value /switch1 /switch2"
```



Within the `/v` switch, you must precede each nested quotation mark with a backslash



For details on using command-line switches, see page 10.

Some switches and public properties require quotation marks (for example, to enclose a value that contains spaces). To distinguish internal ("nested") quotation marks from the quotation marks for the `/v` switch, you must precede each nested quotation mark with a backslash (`\`):

```
/v"PROPERTY=\"value with spaces\""
```

For more information on using switches and public properties in a **Setup.exe** command line, see the sections on switches (page 10) and public properties (page 14).

Using **msiexec.exe** to install the software

Every **msiexec.exe** command line requires three components.

Component 1: msiexec.exe

First, you must specify the **msiexec.exe** file itself:

```
msiexec.exe
```

Component 2: switch defining the desired action

Next, you must specify which action you want the **msiexec.exe** file to perform. To signal that you want to install software, use the `/i` switch:

```
msiexec.exe /i
```

Component 3: associated MSI file

Finally, you must specify the Microsoft Windows Installer (MSI) file for the software product that you want to install. This file is on the server image.

```
msiexec.exe /i \\server\path\filename.msi
```

If the MSI path or filename (or both) contains spaces, you must place quotation marks around the entire MSI component:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path with spaces\file name.msi"
```

Note: The MSI file for Corel WinDVD 12 is **DVD12.msi** (no spaces).

Optional components

You can customize a **msiexec.exe** command line with switches (see page 10) or public properties (see page 14) — or both.

Using switches

To customize the behavior of the software setup, you can use a variety of command-line switches.



Separate switches from other command-line elements, including other switches, with spaces.



Do not type a space between a switch and its parameters, or between the parameters in one switch, unless otherwise noted.



In a **Setup.exe** command line, you must use `/v` to declare your desired



For more information on using public properties with **Setup.exe**, see



For a list of all switches for the Microsoft Windows Installer technology, please see the Microsoft website.



After installation with the `/q` switch, it is normal for the licensing agreement to appear the first time that users run the program on their workstations.



The default parameter for `/q` is `n`.

Basic syntax

The syntax for a switch consists of a forward slash (/) immediately followed by a character or string — for example, `/q` or `/quiet`.

Be sure to separate switches from other command-line elements, including other switches, with spaces.

Parameters

Some switches have parameters, which let you adjust the settings for the switch. In fact, some switches let you use multiple parameters.

To use a parameter, simply type the parameter immediately after the switch (that is, without a space), unless otherwise noted. If you do not specify any parameters, the switch uses its default settings.

Setup.exe syntax

In a **Setup.exe** command line, you must use `/v` to declare your desired switch, as follows:

```
/v"/switch"
```

To declare more than one switch, you need use `/v` only once:

```
/v"/switch1 /switch2"
```

Similarly, to declare both public properties and switches, you need use `/v` only once:

```
/v"PROP1=value PROP2=\"value with spaces\" /switch"
```

Available switches, by function

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Limiting the setup UI with `/q`

The `/q` switch can be used to restrict the amount of the user interface (UI) that appears during installation. You can use the switch to prevent users from entering their own registration information, to help enforce specific installation options, or even to perform “silent installations” (in which no user interface is visible during the setup).

Parameters

You can specify one of the following parameters for the `/q` switch.



The **/quiet** switch can be used in place of **/qn**.



The **/passive** switch can be used in place of **/**



The default parameters for the **/! switch** are **!wearmo**.

Parameter	Effect
n	The user does not see the user interface during installation. Errors are recorded in a log file (see page 12). This is the default parameter.
b	The user sees only a progress bar and a Cancel button. If the user pushes the Cancel button, the installation is rolled back.
b!	The user sees only a progress bar and cannot cancel the installation.
b+	The user sees only a progress bar and a Cancel button. If the user pushes the Cancel button, the installation is immediately rolled back. (The user is not prompted to confirm the cancellation request.)
r	The user sees a progress bar, along with a page containing information about the installation. The user can choose to cancel the installation.
f	The user sees the full user interface.

Syntax

Here's the syntax for a **Setup.exe** command line, using Silent install (**/qn**):

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /qn
```

Here's the syntax for a **msiexec.exe** command line:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" /q
```

Creating a log file with **/!**

Use the **/!** switch if you want to log general information about the installation to a log file with the specified path and filename.

Parameters

You can specify one or more of the following parameters for the **/!** switch.

Parameter	Effect
i	Logs status messages
w	Logs nonfatal warnings
e	Logs all error messages
a	Logs initiated actions



The `/log` switch can be used in place of `/l*`.



With `Setup.exe`, you must use `/v` to declare `/l`:

Parameter	Effect
<code>r</code>	Logs action-specific records
<code>u</code>	Logs user requests
<code>c</code>	Logs initial user-interface parameters
<code>m</code>	Logs error messages about out-of-memory warnings or fatal exits
<code>o</code>	Logs error messages resulting from insufficient hard disk space during installation to a server
<code>p</code>	Logs terminal properties
<code>v</code>	Logs very detailed information
<code>*</code>	Applies all parameters except <code>v</code> , recording all information in a single log file

Location and filename of log file

You must specify a log-file location and filename for the error log. Failure to do so will prevent the log file from being created. Type `/l` followed by a space; followed by an opening quotation mark, the path to the log file, the filename of the log file, and a closing quotation mark. Here's the `/l` syntax (where `log_file` is the location and filename of the log file):

```
/l "log_file"
```

Syntax

For a `Setup.exe` command line, you must use the `/v` switch to declare `/l`. In this case, you must place a backslash (`\`) before each quotation mark within the `/v` quotation marks. Here's the syntax for a `Setup.exe` command line (where `log_file` is the location and filename of the log file):

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"/l \"log_file\""
```

For a `msiexec.exe` command line, the `/v` switch is not required:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" /l "log_file"
```

The following sample command line uses the default parameters of the

`/l` switch to log information in the file `C:\install.txt` during installation:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"/l "C:\install.txt\""
```

Here's the `msiexec.exe` version of this sample command line:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" /l "C:\install.txt"
```



With **Setup.exe**, you must use the **/v** switch to declare

/forcerestart:



Additional information on the use of public properties is available online from the MSDN developer program.



Be sure to use spaces to separate public properties from other command-line elements (including other public properties).



Use quotation marks around any value that contains spaces to ensure it is "read" as a single unit.



With **Setup.exe**, you must use the **/v** switch to declare your desired public property.

Using the /q switch with /l

You can use the **/q** and **/l** switches together. The following sample command line uses **/q** to suppress the user interface during installation and record errors in the specified log file:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"/q /l "C:\Logs\My_Log.txt\""
```

Here's the **msiexec.exe** version of this sample command line:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" /q /l  
"C:\Logs\My_Log.txt"
```

Controlling reboots

You can force a reboot after installation by using the **/forcerestart** switch in your command line.

Here's the syntax for a **Setup.exe** command line:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"/forcerestart"
```

Here's the syntax for a **msiexec.exe** command line:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" /forcerestart
```

Using public properties

To customize the installed software, you can use a variety of public properties in your command line.

Basic syntax

Public properties are case-sensitive; they must be typed in capital letters, and they cannot contain spaces.

To use a public property in a command line, you must type the name of the public property in capital letters, followed directly by an equals sign (=), followed directly by the desired value.

```
PROPERTY=value
```

Values are also case-sensitive, but they can contain both uppercase and lowercase letters. A value can be a text string (such as a feature name) or a number. If a value contains spaces, you must enclose it in quotation marks to ensure that it is "read" as a single unit.

```
PROPERTY="value containing spaces"
```

Setup.exe syntax

IMPORTANT: In a **Setup.exe** command line, you must use the **/v** switch to declare your desired public property, as follows:

```
/v"PROPERTY=value"
```



See page 10 for more information on using switches in a **Setup.exe** command line.



For a list of all public properties for the Microsoft Windows Installer technology, please see the Microsoft website.



For best results, enclose **location** in quotation marks.



Disabling in-product messaging also disables the automatic updates. For information on manually updating the software using command lines, see page 19.

As previously stated, you must use quotation marks to enclose any value that contains spaces. To mark one set of quotation marks within another set of quotation marks in your **Setup.exe** command line, you must precede each nested quotation mark with a backslash (\):

```
/v"PROPERTY=\"value with spaces\""
```

If you want to declare more than one public property in your **Setup.exe** command line, you need use the /v switch only once:

```
/v"PROP1=value PROP2=\"value with spaces\""
```

Similarly, if you want to use both public properties and command-line switches in your **Setup.exe** command line, you need use the /v switch only once:

```
/v"PROP1=value PROP2=\"value with spaces\" /switch"
```

Available public properties, by function

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Installing the software at a specified location

You can use the **INSTALLDIR** public property to install the software at a specific location on the workstations. The value for this property is the desired installation **location**. Here's the syntax for a **Setup.exe** command line:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"INSTALLDIR=\"location\""
```

Here's the syntax for a **msiexec.exe** command line:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" INSTALLDIR="location"
```

Controlling network-related features of the software

You can disable the in-product messaging feature of the installed software by specifying a value of 0 for the **AUTOMESSAGE DIS** public property.

Here's the syntax for a **Setup.exe** command line:

```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /v"AUTOMESSAGE DIS=0"
```

Here's the syntax for a **msiexec.exe** command line:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" AUTOMESSAGE DIS=0
```




You cannot use the **TRANSFORMS** property with **Setup.exe**.



For help with using MST files with Corel software, contact Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support). Please note that charges will apply.

Applying a transformation file to the setup

If you have used a third-party product to create a Microsoft® transformation (MST) file for customizing the software, you must specify that MST file from within your command line.

Preparing the MST file

First, store the MST file on the server image. (For best results, place the file in the same folder as **DVD12.msi**.)

Specifying the MST file

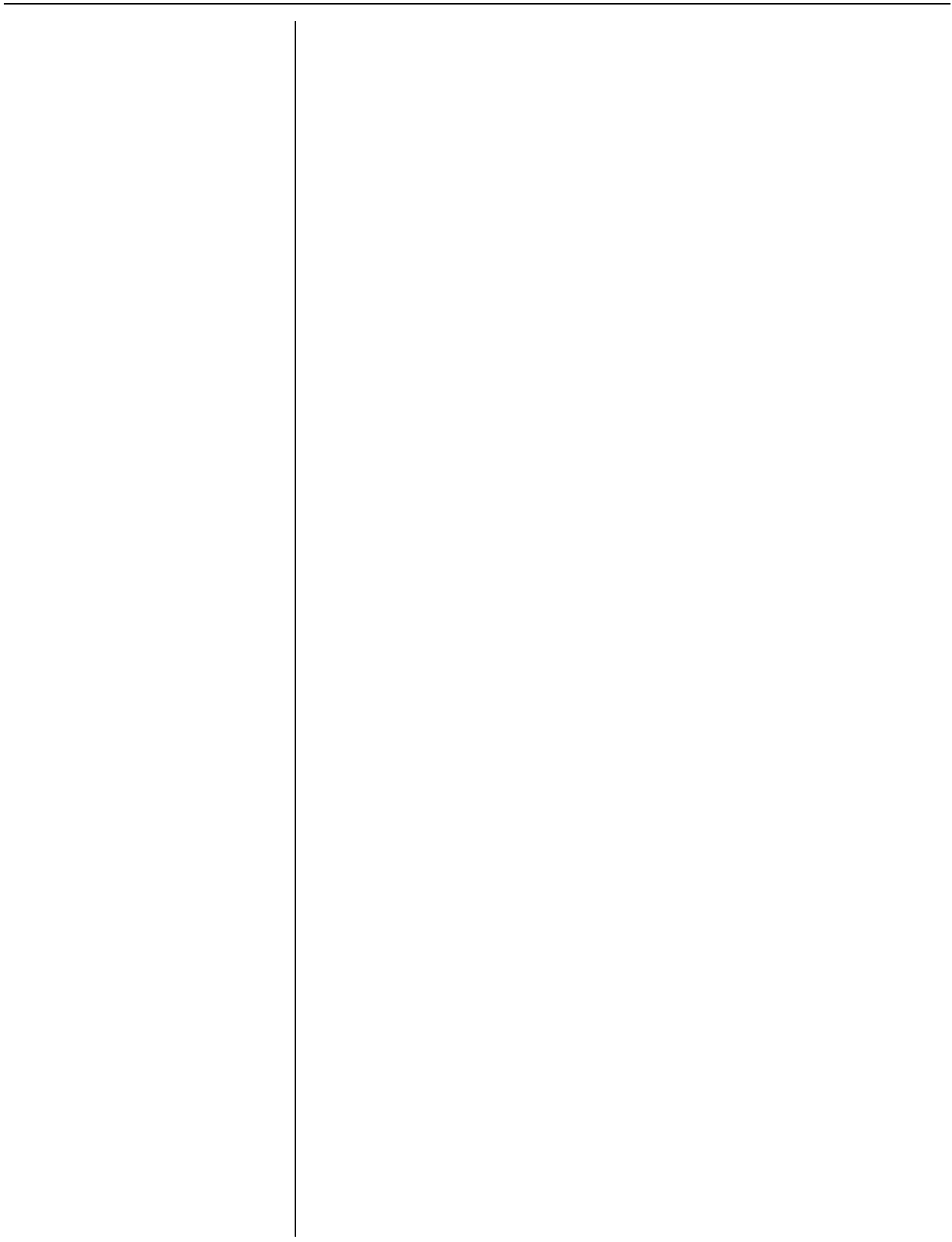
Next, build a **msiexec.exe** command line that uses the **TRANSFORMS** public property. The value of this property is the location and filename of the **MST** file; it's a good idea to enclose this value in quotation marks, to ensure that it is "read" as a single unit. Here's the command-line syntax:

```
msiexec.exe /i "\\server\path\DVD12.msi" TRANSFORMS="MST"
```

Troubleshooting the MST file

If you have trouble applying your MST file, do the following:

- Check the syntax of your command line, particularly the path to the MST file.
- Check your permissions.
- Make sure that the MST file was created correctly.
- Check the associated MSI file.



Stage 4: Maintaining the installations

You can maintain the installed software in the following ways:

- **Repair** — to resolve technical issues
- **Remove** (or “uninstall”) — to prepare to upgrade to the newest version of the software

You can maintain a single installation of the software by using the Windows Control Panel, or you can maintain multiple installations of the software by using command lines.

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Maintaining a single installation

You can use the Windows Control Panel to remove a single installation of the software.

To remove a single installation of the software

- 1 Log on to the workstation.
 - 2 Open the **Control Panel**.
 - 3 On Windows 10, Windows 8, Windows 7, click **Programs**, and click the **Uninstall a program** link.
 - 4 Choose **Corel WinDVD 12** from the list.
 - 5 Click **Uninstall/Change**.
-

Maintaining multiple installations

You can use a command line to update or remove the software.

By using a push-installation method to deploy your command line (see page 8), you can maintain multiple installations of the software.

Command-line functions

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Updating the software

Corel periodically releases Microsoft patch (MSP) files, or “patches”, for its products. Installing patches helps to keep the software up-to-date.

By default, the software is configured to use an automatic-update feature to detect when patches are available.

However, you yourself must deploy updates to the workstations if you choose to disable the automatic-update feature (see “Controlling network-related features of the software” on page 15 and “To create a server image” on page 3). In this scenario, you must monitor the website for Corel Support Services (www.corel.com/support); when a patch is made available, you can then download it to the server.

You can silently apply a patch to the server image and silently deploy it to the workstations by using the following command line (where *Patch.exe* is the filename of the patch):

```
Patch.exe /s /a /s
```

Removing the software

You can use the command-line switch */x* to remove the software.

Here’s the syntax for a **Setup.exe** command line:

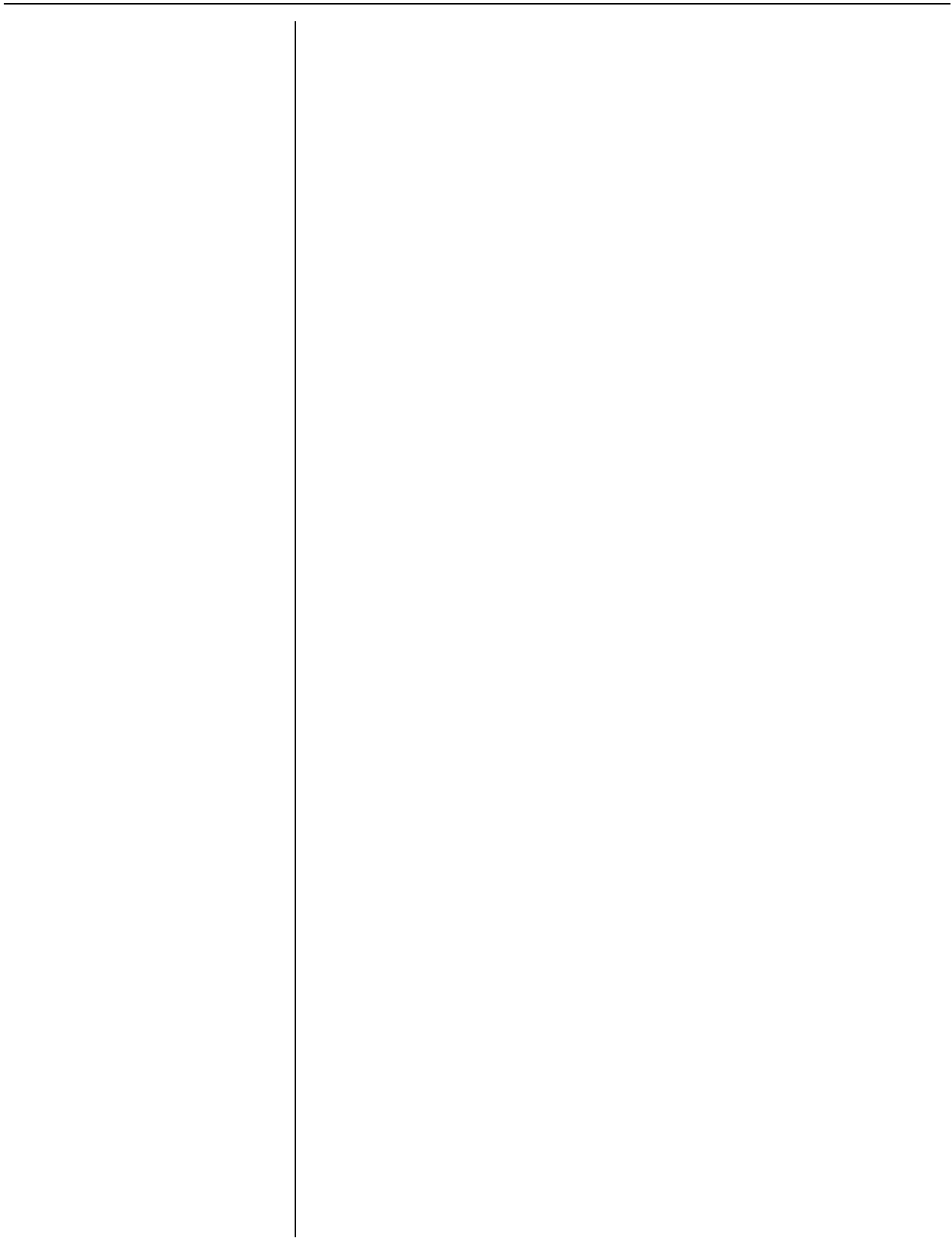
```
\\server\path\Setup.exe /x
```

Here’s the syntax for a **msiexec.exe** command line:

```
msiexec.exe /x "\\server\path\DVD12.msi"
```



The `/uninstall` switch can be used in place of `/x`.



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Corel® WinDVD® 12 Deployment Guide

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